

THE TIMES.

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Richmond, Va.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast: For Virginia—fair, cooler. For North Carolina—light rains, cooler.

Nearly \$7,000 were made at the Carnival de la Mer.—The base-ball game between the teams of the Virginia and North Carolina Universities ended in victory for the former—six to one.—Mr. Myrland B. Buchanan was drowned.—The Governor pardoned James Bellamy, of Charlottesville.—Rev. Edward N. Calish preached by invitation at the Beth Abrahah synagogue.—Lee Camp met.

VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the City Council of Petersburg last evening a resolution was adopted in the interest of the construction of the Virginia and Carolina road.—The Republicans of Warwick county held their convention yesterday and placed in nomination the incumbents for the county offices.—The Democrats of Southampton county made nominations for county offices.—The sales of leaf tobacco in Danville during April were a marked increase over preceding months.—The new law in Danville requiring bar-rooms to close at 10 P. M. went into effect yesterday.—The whisky men held a meeting in Danville yesterday and decided to advance the price of drinks.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Grant has about fifty appointments to make to municipal offices.—Boss Croker is expected to return to New York about the middle of this month.—Eva Mann is expected to the general term of the Supreme Court in her case.—The members of the Madison Baptist church are greatly surprised at the resignation of their pastor, Dr. Bridgman.—Labor parades and mass-meetings were held by laborers yesterday.—A portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, painted by a Virginian, has been presented to the Brooklyn Law Library.—Large quantities of bogus coffee beans have been sent to New York from Hamburg.—The sub-treasury yesterday delivered \$2,300,000 worth of gold coin for shipment to Europe.—A large number of Italian immigrants landed at the barge office yesterday.—The police find it a difficult matter to convict the alleged Jack-the-Ripper.—Joseph Barondes convicted of extortion yesterday.—Christopher Gray awoke yesterday from a sleep of eighty-four hours.

PORTLAND.

With a few exceptions May-Day passed off very quietly throughout Europe yesterday.—Switzerland proposed to come to the commercial arrangement between Austria and Germany.—The first meeting of the Royal Labor Commission convened yesterday.—King Humbert, of Italy, drove through the quarters inhabited by workmen yesterday and was given an ovation.—It is rumored in Madrid that the Rivas-Palmer ship-yards have been destroyed by fire.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says Emin is marching on Kharto to recover ivory.—The return of Bismarck to the Reichstag is now certain.—The drinking habits of the Kaiser have again caused much talk.—An unaccountable explosion occurred in Paris yesterday.—Cardinal Manning has again attacked the Pall Mall.

GENERAL.

An effort is being made to build a branch railway from Winston to Rockingham, N. C.—Mrs. F. B. Haines, of Guilford county, N. C., has suddenly fallen an heir to over four millions of dollars.—Captain E. R. Stamps, a Virginian by birth, died at Tarboro, N. C., Thursday, from a stroke of paralysis.—The North Carolina delegates to the meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society to Louisville have been appointed.—The Greensboro Coal and Mining Company has been organized.

THE SUNDAY ISSUE OF THE TIMES TO-MORROW will contain its usual attractive budget of news and reading matter. Besides the regular religious, literary, children's and Southern departments, there will be an interesting account of "Bullfight," the famous stock farm of the late Major Thomas W. Dowell, in Hanover, special letters from New York and Washington, giving the current gossip at the American metropolis and the Federal Capital, society events of the week, latest features in the world of sport and of the turf, interesting special articles, carefully selected miscellany, editorials on live topics, local happenings, and the latest and most complete telegraphic reports from all over the world.

The paper, will in a word, be up to its usual standard of excellence, and when that is stated nothing more need be said.

THE Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says: "The Norfolk Landmark thinks that the public might as well accept Newport News, now that it has been fixed that way. We hold differently. When the Legislature comes to charter the city it should adopt the old name, 'Newport News,' if for no other reason than to remind the Postoffice Department that it is its duty to be particular in these matters, and to respect local opinions and traditions."

We sincerely appreciate the heartiness with which our valued contemporary seconds the suggestion in this respect recently advanced in the editorial columns of THE TIMES.

EVIDENCES accumulate that Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for the nomination before the Republican National Convention, and such seems to be his final and positive determination. Well, Blaine is a mighty sagacious old politician, and understands now where he doesn't a plain when he sees it sinking.

"COLD CHEER IN CAMP MORTON."

Under this caption appears an article in the Century for the month of May, Dr. John A. Wyeth, of 294 Madison avenue, New York city, in which he makes a plain statement of the personal experience of a Confederate prisoner of war in Camp Morton, Indiana, as narrated to him. It was a story of facts which he states were known to him and to hundreds of others there incarcerated, showing that Confederate prisoners in Camp Morton were cruelly and inhumanly treated; that inoffensive men were shot and killed in cold blood; that prisoners were reduced to such straits from hunger that rats, dogs and the refuse from the hospital kitchen swill-tubs had to be eaten to preserve their lives, and that many perished from insufficient protection from the rigors of winter and from insufficient food.

Since the publication of this article Dr. Wyeth has been made a conspicuous object of unjust and malicious attack by Northern writers, and he now addresses an appeal to the surviving prisoners of Camp Morton to send him for publication details of any incidents which came under their immediate observation. Nor does he confine himself entirely to the prisoners of Camp Morton, but he requests the survivors of all other Northern prisons to make similar statements of their experiences as prisoners of war. He desires this not only for his own vindication, but that there may be given to the world a just conception of the sufferings and miseries to which Southern captives were subjected while confined in Northern bastilles during the conflict between the States.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Wyeth's request may be promptly acceded to, and that Southern sufferers at the hands of Northern prison authorities will send him detailed accounts of their reminiscences of their prison life, signing thereto their names distinctly, stating their former commands and present occupations. This is important in the cause of truth. Northern writers never tire of holding up to the obloquy of the world what they are pleased to designate as the horrors of Libby, Andersonville, Belle Isle and the Southern war prisons, while as a rule Southern writers have sat quietly by, and have neither made any effort to refute these slanders, nor to apply the lex talionis by showing that equally as great, and even greater, horrors were experienced by Confederate soldiers so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the Northern armies.

The only effort of note which has ever been made in this direction was that of Senator Hill of Georgia, in the United States Senate a few years ago, when Mr. Blaine was rash enough, in a debate, to touch on this subject. Then Mr. Hill showed, and proved by historical statistics, that while there was necessarily much suffering in Andersonville and other Southern prisons, the Northern captives were treated with even more consideration than were Confederate soldiers in the field, and that the Confederate Government earnestly and anxiously sought an exchange of prisoners on grounds of humanity, and plainly informed the Federal Government that, owing to the exigencies of the case and the straits to which the Confederacy was reduced, it was simply impossible to prevent sickness and death among the men there held. All these appeals were rejected, however, by Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, on the ground that most of their prisoners were men whose terms of service had expired, and that, if exchanged, they would be of no use to the North, while the Confederate States had a conscript law which would immediately return to active duty every prisoner exchanged. The mortality in the Southern prisons, of which so much has been said and written, was therefore directly traceable to the action of the Federal authorities, who became thereby directly or indirectly responsible for every death which occurred from exposure or privation. Still, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Hill showed that mortality of Confederates in Northern prisons exceeded that of Union soldiers confined in the South.

It is time that the naked truth was known, and unless something is done quickly to give to the world it will never be known, for the ranks of the old Confederate survivors of the war and Northern prisons are fast thinning out. Dr. Wyeth's request, therefore, should meet with prompt and full response.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CEREALS.

It has been so many years since the American farmer had any good reason for looking forward with a cheerful feeling to the future of his occupation that the improved outlook for the cereals at the present time ought to be to him a cause for much congratulation. This outlook appears to be of a permanent and not merely of a temporary character, certainly so far as wheat is concerned, omitting corn from consideration.

We took occasion a few days ago to quote an opinion which had been recently expressed by Professor C. Wood Davis in the Arena Review, a man who enjoys a very high reputation as an authority on the general subject of agricultural statistics, probably the highest reputation indeed of any person in this country, who has given much attention to this line of investigation.

Professor Davis, after a careful examination of the question in all the aspects which it presents, has reached the conclusion that not only will the foreign demand for American wheat rapidly increase in the near future, but that in a very few years the United States will be unable to furnish a sufficient supply for the consumption of its own people.

With reference to Europe, Professor Davis points out the very significant fact that while the population of that country has expanded in the course of the last generation nearly 20 per cent., the productive power of its wheat fields has only increased two per cent., a difference of the most striking nature. At the present time the consumption of wheat by the European people is estimated to be about 1,400,000,000 bushels, and of this enormous quantity 70,000,000 bushels are imported from the United States and Canada, 30,000,000 bushels from India and 30,000,000 bushels from other countries.

If the European population continues to grow at the rate now observed, the amount of wheat imported will necessarily attain to still greater proportions, and of this amount, by far the larger part must come from this country, as India, Austria and South America are rapidly increasing, and the number of their inhabitants, insuring a greater demand among themselves for their production in wheat, which will tend to diminish the volume of their wheat exports.

Professor Davis estimates that the consumption of wheat in the United States is increasing at the rate of 8,000,000 bushels annually, while the whole growing area of the States remains in 1890 the same in extent that it was in 1880. This annual increase of 8,000,000 bushels in the amount of wheat consumed in this country will soon bring the consumption to the limit of the amount which is now exported, and when this limit is reached, and then exceeded, the United States must necessarily become, like Europe, an importer of wheat.

Professor Davis predicts that as early as 1895 the deficiency in wheat in this country

will amount to 840,000 bushels, and that every subsequent year will see this deficiency enlarged, until by the beginning of the twentieth century the United States will be one of the greatest importers of wheat to be found on the globe.

The deduction from this state of things, if time shall confirm the accuracy of Professor Davis' views, is that the American wheat grower has a future for his product far brighter than has ever been known at any time in the past history of the Republic.

TOWNS AND TRADE EDITIONS.

We copy the following from the last issue of the Portsmouth Progress received by us: "In reference to the recent issuance by the South Boston Times of a large addition to its usual size in the form of a thorough review of the local advantages of South Boston, THE TIMES, which gave a special edition a very favorable notice, says:

"The recent example which has been so auspiciously set by the South Boston Times and the Portsmouth Progress should be imitated by the leading organs of public opinion in all the smaller towns in the State. We arise to object to our big contemporary putting Portsmouth in the category of 'smaller towns.' Portsmouth is a full-fledged, duly chartered city with a population of nearly twenty thousand and all the accessories of a city."

In our reference to the thriving town of Portsmouth, in using the expression "smaller town," we intended that it should be taken in a relative sense, which would not necessarily imply that Portsmouth was a "small town," but merely that it had not yet reached the proportions of several towns to be found in the Commonwealth, Richmond, for instance, or Norfolk. Although Portsmouth has not yet attained to the population and wealth of these, the larger towns of Virginia, yet the enterprise displayed in the recent trade edition of the Progress would have been highly creditable even to these towns, although their resources are much greater and their means more ample.

The relation of South Boston to Portsmouth in the point of population is not as favorable as the relation in the like respect of Portsmouth to Richmond, but the enterprise exhibited by the South Boston Times is proportionately creditable to it. To print journals in towns of the size of Portsmouth, issuing trade editions that would be worthy of a town like Richmond, and journals in towns like South Boston issuing a trade edition that would be worthy of a town of the size of Portsmouth, with its twenty thousand inhabitants, these are facts which may well fill all who are interested in the rapid growth of the State with encouragement.

Not only do trade editions indicate a spirit of energy and hopefulness, but they are highly promotive of future developments in the communities in which they appear. It is a most excellent sign when we discover towns of the size of Portsmouth and towns of the size of South Boston sending out elaborate editions in illustration of their increasing wealth and population, which only a few years ago were rarely issued even in such a town as Richmond.

We want to see the example of the progress and the South Boston Times imitated from one end of the State to the other by every town which has not yet been independent and enterprising enough in its press to strike out upon the same as itself. If THE RICHMOND TIMES shall in the series of trade editions, which it will soon begin to issue, accomplish as much in proportion to the wealth and population of this town as our two esteemed contemporaries in their recent trade editions have accomplished in proportion to the wealth and population of their respective towns, then we shall not be displeased, for that would signify that we had reached the highest relative standard of excellence.

No one paid any special attention to the utterances of Director of the Mint Leach when he said that the gold reserve held by the Treasury for the redemption of legal tenders could and should be considered as available cash, because every one regarded that utterance as a piece of political talking indulged in by a Treasury official in the interests of his party. But when Secretary of the Treasury Foster endorses the opinion of his subordinate, and says that this reserve can be used by the Government, "if needed on a pinch," the matter assumes a very different phase. The Philadelphia Telegraph, itself a Republican paper, openly declares that if this \$100,000,000 reserve redemption fund should be used by the Government for any other purpose than that for which it was originally intended, pinch or no pinch, "it will be a flagrant piece of bad faith on the part of the Government, which may result in consequences too grave to be contemplated without anxiety."

THE NEW YORK WORLD calls the recent high protection banquet in that city "Belshazzar's feast." A very correct designation. The participants may not have seen the hand-writing on the wall, but it was there all the same.

THE DANGER OF IMMIGRATION.

A Reply to the Recent Card of Mr. William Hosea Ballou.

Editor TIMES: Mr. William Hosea Ballou's warning that—"Otherwise foreign governments hostile to us prospectively will plant large bodies of men in our midst, who will rise against us whenever called upon by the governments from which they came"

has thoroughly alarmed the good public. But as an ally of the public anxiety I beg to suggest that he has lost sight of that profound aphorism, usually attributed to Bacon, that "the case being altered alters the case," and he fancies that because years ago the Irish laborer would not in any material respect qualify his policy to suit Newfoundland, but we scarcely expected such a display of downright ugliness in his declarations. Its effect upon the colonists will surely be to increase in manifold power their spirit of resistance. These are the Anglo-Saxons, and these are the men who have made the inevitable choice between his duty and his ambition, that the British nation cannot retain Newfoundland and permit Lord Salisbury to enforce coercive measures against the colony's will, and the changes in the prices of wheat and corn qualify his policy to suit Newfoundland, but we scarcely expected such a display of downright ugliness in his declarations. 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